

Blanks
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 8, 1835.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.
Sinf.
Fayetteville, April 4, 1835.

agent at Fayetteville, of whom the same may be procured.

revenues received in 1836, shall be as large as the b

en sold for two millions of dollars.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 14.—On this morning, the death of Mr. Kane, of Illinois, was announced, and the Senate resolved to attend his funeral immediately, and for that purpose, after being joined by the other House, adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.—Mr. Webster took his seat this day.

Walter Lowrie was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Senate, John Shackford Door-keeper and Stephen Haight Assistant Door-keeper.

Mr. Benton called up his resolution to admit the Senators elected by Michigan to seats in the Senate. Mr. Clay was not willing to vote for this resolution until the main question had been settled, whether Michigan was entitled to send members to that body. Mr. Benton replied, and was followed by Mr. Clayton, who moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

Wednesday, December 16, 1835.

Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. PRESTON, from South Carolina, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. CALHOUN took the oath.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The CHAIR announced the business first in order, being the election of the Standing Committees.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, when Mr. Clay was elected; the ballots being—Clay 23, King, of Alabama, 15, Scattering 4.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Finance, resulted in the election of Mr. Webster; the ballot being—Webster 25, Wright 17, Scattering 11.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, resulted in the election of Mr. Davis; the ballot being—Davis 22, Hill 17, Scattering 4.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, resulted in the election of Mr. Knight; the ballot being—Knight 22, Wall 18, Scattering 3.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, resulted in the election of Mr. Brown; the ballot being—Brown 25, Tipton 11, Scattering 4.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, resulted in the election of Mr. Benton; the ballot being—Benton 29, Black 6, Scattering 6.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, resulted in the election of Mr. Robinson; the ballot being—Robinson 36, Scattering 5.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, resulted in the election of Mr. Ewing; the ballot being—Ewing 24, Morris 15, Scattering 3.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, resulted in the election of Mr. Black; the ballot being—Black 25, Linn 17, Scattering 11.

The next ballot, for Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, resulted in the election of Mr. Southard; the ballot being—Southard 25, Tallmadge 17, Scattering 11.

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Mr. Webster offered a resolution to refer that part of the President's Message relating to the use of rail roads in carrying the mail, to the Judiciary committee, with instructions to make a special report thereon.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the House were announced as follows, in pursuance of the order of Thursday last:

On Elections.—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, Hard, Burns, Kilgore, Buchanan, Maury, and Boyd.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Lovell, Corwin, Johnson, of Tenn., Smith, of Me., Lawrence, of Mass., Ingersoll, & Owens.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, Banks, Forrester, Bynum, Grennell, Davis, Taliaferro, P. C. Fuller, and Chambers, of Ky.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Sutherland, Pinckney, Pearce, of R. I., Gillett, Phillips, Johnson, of La., Ingham, of Conn., Cushman, and McKee.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Boone, Slade, Williams, N. C., Lincoln, Casey, Kennon, Chapman, Dunlap, and Harrison, of Missouri.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Connor, Briggs, Laporte, Hall, of Vt., Mann, of N. York, Cleveland, French, Shields, and Hopkins.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Wm. B. Shepard, Heister, Vanderpool, Bouldin, Washington, Lane, Rogers, Fairfield, and Towne.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Beardsley, Thomas, Ham, Pierce, of N. H., Robertson, Peyton, Toucey, Jones, of Va., and Martin.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Crane, Standiford, Turill, Kinard, Beaumont, Craig, Chapin, and Underwood.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Page, Clarke, of Pa., McLeane, Mason, of Me., Deberry, Leonard, Haley, White, and Weeks.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Carr, Galbraith, Patterson, Chambers, of Pa., May, Garland, of Va., Hammond, Huntsman, and Lawler.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. J. Adams, Denny, Dickerson, McComas, Webster, Gordon Lee, Judson, Holsey, and Granger.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Buckee, Bean, Roane, Shinn, Deberry, Bailey, Logan, Phelps, & Elliot.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, McCarty, Everett, Graham, Ashley, Haynes, Lyon, Hawes, and Cheney.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson, of Ken., Spaight, Ward, Thompson, of Ohio, Burch, Coffey, McKay, Anthony, and Dronogio.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Glascock, Henderson, Wm. K. Fuller, Wagoner, Calhoun, of Mass., Joshua Lee of New York, Carter, Coles, and Williams of Kentucky.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Jarvis, Milligan, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Wise, Ash, and Grantland.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Mason of Virginia, Howard, Campbell, Cramer, Hamer, Allen of Kentucky, Parks, Cushing, and Jackson of Georgia.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Patton, Potts, Fowler, Brown, Pickens, Sprague, Pearce of Maryland, Borden, and Montgomery.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Wardwell, Lea of Tennessee, Lay, Jones, Storer, Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, and Fry.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Miller of Pennsylvania, Beal, Evans of Maine, Schenck, Taylor of New York, Harrison of Pennsylvania, Doubleday, Hoar, and Howell.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Vinton, Rencher, Lucas, Reynolds of Ill., Hannegan, Steele, Jackson of Mass., and Calhoun of Ky.

On Renewal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Huntington, Mann of Pa., Mason of Ohio, Harlan, and Farlin.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Lea of N. J., Darlington, Hall of Me., Johnson of Va., and Turner.

On Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. A. H. Shepperd, Calhoun of Mass., Hunt of N. Y., Morris, and Sickles.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Allen of Vt., Harper, Spangler, Russell, and Burton.

On Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Jones of Ohio, Boyce, Johnson of Va., Love, and Hubley.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Hall of Maine, Sloane, Seymour, Pettigrew, and Mason of N. Y.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Hawes, Burns, Childs, Bailey of Maine, and B. Adams of N. Y.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Darlington, Hazeltine, Pearce of R. I., Galbraith, and Beale.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On the Rules and Orders of the House.—Messrs. Mann of N. Y., Adams of Mass., Thomas of Md., Williams of N. C., Cambreleng, Everett, Parks, Parker, and Chambers of Penn.

On the Northern Boundary of Ohio.—Messrs. J. Adams, Hascall, Patton, Pierce of N. H., Haynes, Dickerson, McKay, Grayson, and Judson.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.—Roderick Dorsey, of Maryland, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms on the 6th balloting. The House then adj'd.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.—Several petitions were presented for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, which were laid on the table, 180 votes to 51. A motion was then made to print the memorials, which was supported by Mr. Slade of Vermont in a short speech, after whom Mr. Vanderpool, remarking that a long debate was likely to ensue, moved to lay the motion to print on the table, which was agreed to, 168 to 50.

The Speaker presented the petition of David Newland, of North Carolina, contesting the election of James Graham to a seat in this House, as a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, the petition and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Speaker presented a letter from Elijah E. Craby, transmitting his credentials, as a Representative in Congress from the State of Michigan.

Mr. Beardsley said the gentleman could not be considered a Member of the House, and was not entitled to a seat as such. But, as an act of courtesy to him, he moved that a seat be assigned to him within the House.

Mr. Mercer said he could not concur in the propriety of the course suggested. In order to have time to consult the precedents on the subject, he moved that the motion be laid on the table.

Mr. Hannegan moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

Thursday, Dec. 17.—The different portions of the President's Message were referred to the appropriate Committee.

Friday, Dec. 18.—Mr. Jackson of Mass. presented a petition from the town of Wrentham, Mass., praying Congress to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia. He moved its reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. Hammond moved that the petition be not received.

A debate of three or four hours, involving many points of order, and running occasionally into the merits of the question, ensued, in which Messrs. Hammond, Williams of N. C., Glascock, Peyton, Beardsley, Wise, Thomas, Hopkins, Mason of Va., Bouldin, Ripley, Vanderpool, Harper, Pierce of N. H., and Pickens, took part. A motion to lay the petition on the table, was rejected—131 to 95. The debate was then resumed on Mr. Hammond's motion, and continued by Messrs. Hunt, Glascock, and Sutherland. Mr. S. without concluding, yielded the floor, and the House adjourned to Monday.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject had been referred, reported against the passage of the bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary. Concurred in.

The Senate then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, the proposition of Mr. Little, to strike out all the resolutions respecting the public domain, after the word "Resolved," and insert a substitute, [which, we believe, does not essentially differ from the resolutions adopted a few days ago in the House of Commons on the same subject.]

The question being laid on the table, Mr. McQueen concluded his remarks in favor of Mr. Little's motion, and was followed by Mr. Cooper, of Martin, on the opposite side. Mr. Bryan then took the floor and addressed the Senate in support of the motion of Mr. Little; but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 14.

The bill more effectually to suppress the vice of gambling in this State, was read the second time, amended, on the several motions of Messrs. Wyche, Bryan, Wilborn and Marsteller, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the resolutions respecting the public domain—the question still pending on the motion of Mr. Little to strike out the word "Resolved," and insert a substitute, which they were originally addressed to the Senate at considerable length against striking out, and in opposition to the policy of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States; but before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday Dec. 15.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the Resolutions respecting the Public Domain; and the question on Mr. Little's amendment, to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert a substitute, was decided in the negative—yeas 27, nays 35.

A motion was made by Mr. Bryan to amend the resolutions by adding the following clause at the end of one of the resolutions:

"And any act on the part of Congress of the United States, by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold, shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of the old States, and do great injury to the States by which they were originally ceded to the Confederacy; and moreover it is the opinion of this General Assembly that as the public debt has been extinguished, and the object for which the respective portions of the Public Domain were ceded by the States which hold them, has thereby been accomplished, and the lien thereon discharged, that such disposition of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States, or at least in proportion to their federal population."

The question on the adoption of this amendment, was decided in the negative—Yeas 26, Nays 35. The vote on this question affords a fair test of the opinion of the Senators on the proposition to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and we therefore insert the Yeas and Nays.

Yeas.—Messrs. Ballew, Bryan, Bullock, Dowd, Gamble, Harrison, Harry, Hill, Hogan, Joyner, Kendall, Little, Long, Martin, Moody, Morehead, Moore of Rutherford, Moore of Stokes, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Pasture, Reid, S. B. By, Sharpe, Simmons, Tillet, Vann, Wilborn, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams of Person, Wilson, Wyche, Young.

Nays.—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Arrington, Baker, Ballew, Beasley, Brittain, Bryan, Bullock, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Cromartie, Dowd, Edmonston, Fox, Gavin, Harrison, Harry, Hill, Hogan, Joyner, Kendall, Little, Long, Martin, Moody, Morehead, Moore of Rutherford, Moore of Stokes, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Pasture, Reid, S. B. By, Sharpe, Simmons, Tillet, Vann, Wilborn, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams of Person, Wilson, Wyche, Young.

The question on the 5th branch of the said resolution was decided in the affirmative, 54 to 8; and the question on the 6th was decided in the affirmative, 62 to 0.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Kelly, from the Committee on Petitions and Grievances, reported a bill to attach a part of Montgomery to Moore county. Read the first time and ordered to be read the second time.

Monday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Waddell, from the committee, to whom was referred the petition of the citizens of sundry towns and counties in Virginia, on the subject of a Rail Road communication from Evansham, in the county of Wythe, Va., to some point on the Roanoke, made an elaborate and interesting Report thereon. Mr. W. also recommended a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect.

Mr. Guthrie called up the bill concerning the inspection of Flour in the town of Fayetteville, which having been read the second time.

Mr. Hyatt moved for its indefinite postponement on the ground that the bill proposed a virtual repeal of the Inspection laws, the existence of which in a commercial community is absolutely necessary, and can never operate hardly on the producer who means fairly.

Mr. H. related a number of facts in illustration of the frauds committed in the sale of Flour, by dishonest millers, in grinding up peas and other substances with their Wheat.

Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Waddell replied to Mr. Hyatt. They stated that the object of the bill was, not to dispense with the Inspection of Flour intended for exportation, but simply to enable the Farmers to dispose of their Flour in Fayetteville, as they can in every other market in the State, without inspection, to families, for home consumption.

Mr. Waddell related an anecdote or two in relation to *Pea Flour*, which provoked the unreserved laughter of the House.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Graham, from the joint Select Committee on that subject, reported a bill granting further time for revising and digesting the Public Statute Laws, which was read the first time.

Mr. Waddell, from the select Committee on the subject, reported the bill to divide Rowan County, with an amendment.

The question being stated to be on the passage of the bill, Mr. Taylor moved for its indefinite postponement, which was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 66—Nays 51.

The bill to establish the Bank of Albemarle, in Elizabeth City, was read the second time and rejected. Yeas 60—Nays 55.

Mr. Waddell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Orange County, praying a division of said county to be referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dunn

TO WHOM IT MAY COME, THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in relation to the subject of the late fire at New York, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

FOREIGN.

New York, Dec. 14.

LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the Utica packet of 1st Nov.—we have papers from Paris, of the 29th Oct.

The only item respecting our affairs, is the following article, from the Journal des Debats, which we deem important, because the paper is the organ of M. de Broglie. The recall of our Charge, it will be seen, anticipated, and it is announced that France will recall hers, and wait.

[From the Journal des Debats of 26th Oct.] Several papers have spoken of the recent news from the United States, in a way to produce an impression, that the relations of the two countries are soon about to be interrupted, and that General Jackson, refusing all explanation of the language of his Message, was about to have recourse to hostile measures. We have the strongest reasons for believing that there is nothing in this; that our relations with the United States are still on the same footing, in a word, that the whole affair remains precisely in the uncertain state in which Mr. Livingston left it.

Whatever may be the personal wishes of Gen. Jackson, who has already been obliged to yield to the opposition in Congress upon this same question of hostilities, he will hesitate certainly in taking measures, upon his own responsibility, which might lead to a collision, and he would at least wait for the meeting of Congress, in order to obtain their sanction to resolutions of so much importance. Nevertheless, Gen. Jackson does not permit his intentions to transpire; it is only known that he is seeking to excite among the lower classes of the population, a feeling of animosity against France, to which he would afterwards appear to be yielding, in asking authority from Congress to break with the French government. But among all other classes, among all men of substance and reflection, opinion is loudly against any measures of a hostile tendency.

Mr. Van Buren, the Vice President, who is of General Jackson's party, and the chance of whose election daily increases, does not dissemble his disapprobation of a rupture, and in case of his succeeding Gen. Jackson, he would readily lend himself to an arrangement alike conformable to the interest of the United States, and the dignity of France. The election for the Presidency will commence next March, and it is not probable that the American Government will take any positive steps before that time. If Gen. Jackson should think fit to recall his Charge d'Affaires, France would recall hers, and wait—this position is prescribed to her by the vote of the Chambers.

The Temps, on the same subject and of the same date, says that M. de Broglie is unwilling that any controversy about a mere matter of form, should interrupt the harmony between the two countries; while M. Humann, the Minister of Finances, insists on absolute and clear explanations. Hence a disagreement between them. The Temps continues: "Yesterday a long conference was held between M. de Broglie and M. Humann, subsequent to a visit made by the Charge d'Affaires of the United States to M. de Broglie. M. Humann, it is said, was more pertinacious than ever, not to make any payment without previous clear and satisfactory explanations."

The article of the Journal des Debats was subsequent to the interview above referred to, and speaks, we imagine, the opinion that will prevail.

His excellency, S. T. Mason, the Governor of the State of Michigan in posse, has received a letter from Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, relative to some dinner speech by the former, to which his excellency thus replies: "Hypocrisy being regarded by you, perhaps, as a profession, rather than as a disposition of principle, you are always ready to suspect it in others. I have this, Sir, written in a style which, although it may be offensive to you, I trust may not prove unprofitable. You say you have taught me a lesson. I hope the obligation is now cancelled. I am now your principles and morals from the pen of a foreign court, you have mistaken the character of your country, and have forgotten that you are the officer of a simple republic: The people of this country are unaccustomed to the tricks of diplomacy, and require plain and open dealing from their public agents. Intrigue may flourish for a while, but it will ultimately prove its own ruin. In public as in private life, the man who is once found a profligate, is ever after suspected. The two, your experience may inform you, are generally found in the same individual. Begin then anew, and although you may not succeed in convincing the world that you are an honest man, you may at least induce them to believe, that you are not so bad as you have been."

STEVENS T. MASON.

Detroit, Nov. 26, 1835.

The President's Message was received at the Atlas office in Boston in twenty six hours and fifty minutes after it left Washington City. The Atlas of Thursday morning, which contains it, says: "It arrived in New York at the office of the Courier and Enquirer, at six minutes past one on yesterday morning; so that the distance between New York and this city was passed over in thirteen hours and forty-four minutes. The distance from Washington is 430 miles; making the average, night and day, about sixteen miles and two-thirds per hour."

When the season of the year and condition of the roads are considered, this despatch must be acknowledged to be very remarkable.

Loss of the Steamboat John T. Lamar.—We are informed, says the Savannah Georgian of the 16th inst., that the steamboat John T. Lamar, Capt. Poinsett, hence for Macon, was snagged on the 8th inst., about fifty miles below Hawkinsville, with a full cargo on board—that she had sunk and consequently filled with water. Hopes are entertained that she will be raised—her cargo is mostly insured.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1835.

The Fire in New York.—The feelings of this community have been highly excited for a day or two past, with a report, and then a confirmation of an awful fire in the city of New York. The particulars will be found in another column. They cannot fail to arouse the sympathies of the whole country. In Philadelphia, a meeting was held, at which it was resolved, to petition Congress to appropriate ten millions of dollars for the relief of the sufferers. This was doubtless whilst under the impression that the loss was much heavier than it really is. It is estimated at fifteen millions, whilst rumor had magnified it to seventy millions. It is but enough, we hope that the people of this community will remember the exceeding liberality of New York in the day of our calamity, and that they will avail themselves of this opportunity of exhibiting their sympathy in her sufferings.

There is a report in the Philadelphia papers, brought by a passenger, that at 9 o'clock on Thursday night, the fire had again broken out, had crossed to the North side of Wall street, and that the Union Bank was burning when he left. Letters received in this place do not confirm this report. We have no New York papers.

The Legislature of this State adjourned sine die, on Tuesday—unquestionably the most praiseworthy of its acts, and really, we do give it credit. Its session was about 20 days shorter than usual. The saving to the State is of course considerable, not less than \$13,000. The members have exhibited a disregard of the "spoils" not at all usual with the dominant party. They certainly have done the State some service—by returning to their homes so soon. In what other respects they have merited the gratitude of their constituents, we are unable to say fully, for want of room, this week. In our next, we will publish the titles of the laws passed; of which there are 39 called public, 106 private, and 29 resolutions. Among the private acts we notice one to restore a man to credit, eleven to legitimate natural born children, and fifteen to divorce as many couples of dissatisfied married folks. More than one-fourth of the private acts passed for these laudable purposes! We have not had time to ascertain how many gates the Legislature has erected, nor how many rivers it has opened to the free passage of fish; but no doubt it has laboured hard in both these species of Internal Improvement.

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that both the anti-Masonic and the Democratic Republican State Conventions at Harrisburg, Pa. had nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. It was believed that they would have selected Mr. Webster.

Dividends.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a Dividend of profits of four per cent. for the last six months.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 4th January.

Mississippi.—In regard to the election for Governor, the Mississippi, of Dec. 4, published at Jackson, the seat of Government, and containing, in large capitals, the names of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, for President and Vice President, contains the following article:

"THE ELECTION.—Charles Lynch, has been elected Governor of the State. His majority over Gov. Runkles, is four hundred and twenty-six votes. For particulars our readers are referred to the official returns published in another column."

The Editors of the National Intelligencer propose to publish, during the Session of Congress, a weekly paper, to be called The National. It will be commenced on the 1st January, will be printed on a sheet as large as the Intelligencer, and will contain the proceedings and debates in Congress, and such other selections from the Intelligencer, as may be deemed interesting. Terms: for five copies, or more, \$1 each; for single copies, \$1 50.

We will at all times take pleasure in forwarding subscriptions for this or the other publications of the Editors of the Intelligencer.

John Gray Bynum, Esq. has issued Proposals for publishing a paper at Rutherfordton, N. C. It will advocate the election of Judge White. Mr. Bynum is a young member of the bar, and is said to be a gentleman of education and talents. We wish him success.

Senator from Connecticut.—We learn that the Governor of Connecticut, offered the place of Mr. Smith, to Mr. R. I. Ingersoll, who declined it. Whereupon the Governor appointed Mr. Niles, Postmaster at Hartford—who does not decline.

Steam Boat Disaster.—The Steam Boat Oglethorpe burst her boiler a few days ago, between Augusta and Savannah, by which accident the Captain, Mate, and two Engineers, and two coloured hands, were killed, and some others wounded.

Resolutions are now before the Virginia Legislature, instructing Messrs. Leigh and Tyler to introduce a Resolution into the Senate of the United States to expunge from the Journal Mr. Clay's Resolution of censure on the President.

Judge Marshall left particular directions for an inscription upon his tomb. The inscription mentions simply his name—the day of his birth—the day of his marriage—the name of his wife, and the period of their separation by death—and the date of his own dissolution.—Alex. Gazette.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW YORK.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Thursday afternoon.

New York has been for fifteen hours in flames! They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and that the oldest and most wealthy portion of the city, is in ruins; and whether the progress of the destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William and Pearl streets, at about 9 o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the North-West, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was, that the fire held the mastery through the night—spreading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful sight for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the loss brought home distinctly to view by morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on awaking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instantaneous conflagration of the water, and the burning influence of the cold, increased the calamity which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger for the rescue. To arrest the flames was at once seen to be impossible, save by the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder—none of consequence being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard—whence, also, the mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions. What a commentary upon the depravity of the human race!

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke, and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretensions to accuracy.—The reader may form some opinion of the magnitude of the calamity, by the following statement, prepared by consulting the map, after we had walked around the ruins for the purpose of a delicate survey.

South side of Wall street, from William street to East river, including the Merchant's Exchange, and excepting some three or four buildings between Merchant street (formerly Hanover) and Pearl.—Also from William to Broad, buildings not destroyed but injured in the rear.

Exchange street, both sides, from Broad street, crossing William to Merchant street. The Garden street, which was destroyed, and a section of Merchant street, (formerly Hanover), both sides, from Wall to Hanover square.

William street, both sides, from Wall street to Court street, including the whole sweep of Hanover square.

Stone street, from Hanover square to the lane leading to the head of Centuries slip.

Exchange street, and part of Beaver street, from Pearl nearly to Broad.

Water street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Centuries slip.

Font street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Centuries slip.

South street, from the same to the same.

South side of Coffee-house slip, from Pearl street to the East river.

Old slip, (including the Franklin market) from Pearl street to the East river.

North side of Centuries slip, from Pearl street to the river.

Jones's lane, Gouverneur's lane, Cuyler's alley, and part of Mill street.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between the street and Exchange place, bounded on the west by Broad street, and between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed—except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street. The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1000. The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions has been destroyed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section, of any other city in the world, of equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital, or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods, of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet further magnifies the calamity is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed, is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and is now covered with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

Before the gunpowder was used in blowing up houses, there were many loud reports, from occasional explosions of powder, and casks of spirits.—During the whole night the scene was one of awful terror, and indescribable confusion. The drought of this season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter, and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, was truly astonishing. The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft, through the dark vault of heaven with fearful splendor, and in the direction of the wind, which, under Providence, the salvation of perhaps the whole city is owing—the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger; and the flakes of fire were borne along in quantities beyond Flushing.

The buildings on Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety. Before these could be removed, and the numerous tenants of that edifice could remove their private property, the fire communicated to the roof, and this soon falling in, carried with it the wall at the east end of the building, beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive. The splendid dome of the Exchange, after sending columns of flame to an immense height for half an hour until it was reduced to a body of fire, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the elegant statue of Hamilton in the ruins.

At the time the fire on Pearl street reached Hanover square, the large space of ground, which was covered with goods promiscuously piled together, and much of this property was of the most valuable kind. So unexpectedly and rapidly did the flames extend on both sides of the square, that an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove it, for much of it was destroyed in the street, and the residue, though deposited at a still greater distance, was soon shortly afterward consumed. Dr. Matthews's church had been made a depository for goods in the early part of the fire, which were of course entirely consumed with the building, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

The mere amount of property wasted and destroyed, not by the flames but by the confusion, and the loss of the time, is probably equal to the entire loss at ordinary fire. It is lamentable to see the piles of costly furniture—rich

mahogany tables with marble tops—sideboards, sofas, &c. &c. broken and heaped up like worthless rubbish; rich merchandises—silks, satins, broadcloths, fine muslins and every species of fancy dry goods, trampled under foot; packages half burnt; contents scattered in the mud—bottles of wine broken—and in short, thousands upon thousands and tens of thousands of dollars lying wasted around, in the form of ruined merchandises.

Amidst this dreadful destruction, we are happy to announce that the shipping have not sustained any material injury.

We take it for granted, nay, it is admitted on all hands—that the fire insurance companies are all ruined. Some will not be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar of their policies, and others, perhaps, not more than twenty five—while others may be rather more fortunate.

But yet, the condition of things is not by far so bad as many who are on the spot imagine, and not by any means as deplorable as will be represented abroad. A number of able and cool calculators in consultation this morning have estimated the loss at fifteen millions of dollars. Now the fire insurance capital of this city is only about ten millions. The calculation is, therefore, about six hundred thousand dollars above the insurance of which does not average more than about five thousand dollars upon each—making the sum of three millions. The loss, therefore, in real estate, is not by far as great as will at first be supposed, inasmuch as the loss themselves constitute the chief value—being often worth more in capital than the buildings on them. What ever amount, therefore, the insurance companies may be able to pay, the holders of real estate will be able to sustain and bear up under the loss under this view of the case, it will be seen that there will remain seven millions of dollars in capital to be divided into a pro rata dividend toward covering the losses on personal property. Many merchants, likewise, have doubtless insured their stock of goods in other cities. So that, on the whole, it need not be supposed that the credit of New York will be disturbed. The losses most severely to be felt and deplored, will be those of widows and orphans, whose property has been invested in stocks.

It is probable that the insurance office of Boston and Philadelphia will come in to bear a small proportion of the loss.

The government will no doubt see the propriety and necessity of taking instant measures to relieve the merchants who have custom house bonds arriving at maturity, but what can be done for the fire insurance companies, all of which have done less than all their capital, is more than we can conjecture. The consequences must be dreadful. The property of this city has never been subjected to a sloop catastrophe.

The Post Office, in which every thing was saved, has been removed to the custom house.

POSTSCRIPT. 1 O'Clock, P. M. The fire has been mastered, and we rejoice to learn, did not cross Centuries Slip, nor advance a yard further south upon Pearl street.

We are gratified that we are enabled to state that the banks, with one accord, are acting in this emergency upon the side of the most extended liberality. To-day, the officers have taken the responsibility, in all necessary cases, of doing as they would be done by. A meeting of bank directors will be held tomorrow for further consultation.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer. A recent fire, of 17 minutes, has been destroyed. By far the greater part in the occupancy of our largest shipping and wholesale goods Merchants and filled with the richest products of every portion of the Globe.

As we cannot state the loss of life with precision, we abstain from giving summaries. The cold during the whole time, was severe, and the mortality at zero. It may be easily supposed that the death paralyzed the exertions of the firemen. We saw one who sank under its effects, who was with difficulty resuscitated.

The Rev. Basil Manly, of Charleston, has declined the Professorship of Sacred Literature in the South Carolina College, which was recently offered him, and the Rev. Stephen Elliott has been appointed in his place.

A letter from New Orleans, received on Wednesday, mentions that Robert Potter, (formerly a Representative in Congress from North Carolina,) was killed at Texas, in a skirmish about the 15th November.

The intelligence from France, received by the Union, seems to us so decidedly pacific, that we are at a loss to account for the contrary opinion we see expressed in some quarters.

Our conviction is unshaken, that on the arrival of the Message in France the "satisfactory explanation" will be deemed to be given, and the money will be paid.

Mr. Barton will, we have no doubt, return home. The tenor of the promised message will then depend—as we have before said—on the manner, more or less friendly, in which the demand made by Mr. B. was received and replied to. But in any event, there should not be, and we presume will not be, any immediate action on our part.—New York American.

A most singular cause, amongst others, for Mr. Mebane's objection to the Homestead Bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Bryan, was, that "the Public printer was inadequately compensated for his labours, and that he ought not to be burdened with unnecessary printing." Mr. M. must either be opposed to the protection which the Bill is intended to afford to the unfortunate, or must be quizzing the Public printer. If the compensation were "inadequate," there would not be an annual contest for the job, as is now the case.—Newbern Spectator.

Emigration continues "to do its work" with lamentable rapidity, and the ranks of the old North State are becoming, almost daily, less numerous. Within a week or two several families have left this neighbourhood for the "far west," among them that of Col. Thomas H. Daves, than whom none held, or deserved to hold, a higher place in the affection and respect of the community. Mr. W. Charlotte, no less deserving and esteemed, left us about the same time, and we expect to add to the list many more of our worthiest citizens before the State awakes from the fatal apathy which is destroying her.

Newbern Spectator.

Oliver Newberry has taken the \$100,000 Loan proposed by the City of Detroit. This gentleman, who is now one of the most wealthy and enterprising merchants of the far West, went into Michigan with his Pack on his back and his Axe on his shoulder.

Albany Evening Journal.

EXCHANGE, FAYETTEVILLE.

60 day Bills on the North, Interest off. Checks on New York, &c., 1 per cent. premium. S. Carolina and Virginia Bank Notes, par, and depositable in Bank of Cape Fear.

United States Bank Notes, 1 per cent. premium. Bank of Cape Fear, 110 a 112 1/2. Bank of the State of North Carolina, 110. Cape Fear Navigation Company, 15 a 20. Clarendon Bridge Co., per share of \$500, 300 a 350.

DIVIDENDS. Bank of Cape Fear, semi-annual, 3 50 per share. Bank of State of N. C., " 4 " Cape Fear Navigation Co., annual, 2 " Clarendon Bridge Co., " 45 "

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17. Yesterday morning, in the City Court, John M. McKevin was found guilty as a rioter, during the disturbances in this city in August last. We learn that James Spencer, another of the rioters, was also found guilty yesterday.

The second "mob case" was tried in Baltimore city court on Monday and Tuesday last, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner. The charge of throwing stones at Mr. Johnston's house was feebly supported by the testimony.—Niles's Register.

On Sunday night last week, ten of the prisoners confined in the jail of Baltimore county effected their escape—eight of whom were charged as leaders in the mobs that happened in this city in August last. They were to have been tried on the subsequent day!—Ibid.

COLUMBUS (GA.) Dec. 11.

Steam Boat Accident.—The beautiful and well constructed steam boat Ellen, brought upon our waters last season, was snagged and sunk last Friday in ascending the River to Columbus. The accident occurred near Porter's Ferry, midway between Columbus and Apalachicola. The whole or nearly all of her cargo, amounting to 60 or 70,000, we learn is lost—nearly all of which, we understand, was insured.

The Ellen was owned by Capt. Jenkins, an indefatigable and enterprising gentleman, who has done much for Columbus, by his assiduity and success in overcoming the obstacles of our river. We are sorry to hear that Capt. J. was not insured; but we still hope that this may prove untrue; it would be a serious loss indeed, and especially so to Capt. Jenkins, who has earned his property by his own personal and unremitting industry.

The Planter, a new steam boat, on her way to this place from Apalachicola, was also snagged a few days since, but not badly injured. We learn that the cargo was taken off, and the boat run on to a bar before she went down.—Enquirer.

Signor Blitz was playing before the assembled wisdom of Cambridge, Mass. the last we heard from him. During one of his performances there, a slip of paper was handed in to him with these words on it: "Signor Blitz is requested to swallow himself!" The man of wonders was not prepared to do, and declined the task, but pledged himself to swallow the person making the request, if he would present himself. The man modestly but firmly declined offering himself a martyr to science.—Sun.

MARRIED. In Richmond County, on the 10th inst., by B. B. McKenzie, Esq., Mr. LAURENCE CURRIE, of Alabama, to Miss SARAH McDONALD.

Also, on the same day, Mr. STEPHEN PANKY, Jr., to Miss RACHAEL WILLIAMS.

Also, on the 17th inst., WESTLEY M. INGRAM, of Anson County, to Miss RACHAEL MASON, of Richmond County.

Also, on the same day, Mr. HOWEL GREEN, to Miss CATHARINE McDUFFIE, of Richmond County.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 24. Brandy, peach, 50 a 60 Molasses, 32 a 34. Ditto, apple, 27 a 30 Nails, cut, 6 1/2 a 7. Bacon, 9 a 11 Sugar, brown, 9 a 11. Beans, 22 a 23 Lump, 15. Coffee, 12 a 14 Leaf, 15 a 17. Cotton, new, 13 a 14 Shot, 65 a 70. Corn, 50 a 55 Tobacco, leaf, 5 1/2 a 6. Candles, F. F. 15 Cotton Bugging, 25 a 30. Flaxseed, 1 40 a 1 50 Bale Rope, 10 a 12. Flour, \$6 50 a 7 75 Wheat, 1 15. Feathers, a 35 Whiskey, 30 a 40. Iron, 4 1/2 a 5 Wool, 16 a.

NOTICE.—The Rev'd James Wood, finding himself in the Providence of God, so enfeebled by sickness, as to disqualify him, for some time, for public service, hereby informs the church, specially concerned, that he is unable to fulfil the appointments published last week.

THE GRAND

American Union Museum. TO BE EXHIBITED in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th days of this month. Being the most splendid collection of Wax Statues ever exhibited in the world. It is handsomely fitted up in a splendid style. The subjects of Exhibition are: Washington, Jackson, Lafayette. Death of Buonaparte. Birth of Christ. The United States. Buonaparte Family. David and Goliath. Othello and Desdemona. Death of Decatur. Black Hawk, Son, and Prophet. Madam Recamier. Mathias the Impostor.

This superb Caravan is transported in thirteen Carriages, drawn by thirty-five horses, and a splendid music carriage, drawn by four fine gray horses, in which the Grand Napoleon Band is conveyed. The Proprietors have spared no pains in fitting up this establishment. Notwithstanding the great expense, the price of admittance is only 25 cents. For further particulars, see bills posted up at the Hotels.

December 21.

Wanted to Hire, A GOOD PLANO, for six months, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at this office. December 24. 68-31.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at the late term of Cumberland County Court, duly qualified and received Letters of Administration on the Estate of Robert J. Halliday, deceased. He hereby notifies all the creditors of the said Robert to present their respective claims, accounts, and demands, to him, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to his intestate are also required to make payment to him forthwith.

JOHN W. SANDFORD. Administrator of Robert J. Halliday, dec'd. December 16, 1835. 68-3w

DR. G. LEE.

Surgeon Dentist. HAS taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel, and will attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Teeth cleaned from tartar, and other impurities without injuring the enamel; also separated, caries removed and plugged permanently; Teeth inserted after the most approved style; disease of the gums successfully treated. December 24. 68f.

Ready Made Clothing.

G. & L. Harbott. HAVE just received, by the Steamer John Walker, a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, Which they are determined to sell low for Cash. December 21, 1835. 68-6w

Winter Term.

THE next Term in Donaldson Academy will commence on Wednesday next. During this term a course of Lectures on Chemistry, accompanied with experiments, will be delivered. The course will comprise from twelve to twenty Lectures. The time of Lecturing will be 7 o'clock P. M., and the first Lecture will be delivered on the first Tuesday in January. This Lecture will be public, and any, who are disposed, are invited to attend. As only a limited number can be accommodated, seats will be reserved for such as may take Tickets. A Ticket for the Course will be one dollar for an individual. They may be had at the Book Store of Mr. Hale, or at the Academy. December 23, 1835. 68-2w

THE SUBSCRIBER is very desirous of changing his business in this place, and will offer the following Property for sale on the first day of January, 1836, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, at 10 o'clock.

200 acres of Wood Land, on Cross Creek, four miles from town. There is a great part of it covered with Black Jack, Fine ash, and oaks.

Also, 250 acres, on the Camden road, 4 miles from town, a small house thereon, plenty of Lightwood and Black Jack, well watered.

Also, 400 acres, in Robeson County, 8 miles from town, 1 1/2 mile from Big Rockfish; it is well timbered with saw mill timber.

Also, 4200 acres, on Carver's Creek, 200 acres clear and under good fence, a new Saw Mill built thereon, a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke house, several small houses for a family, a large Barn or Stable, 30 by 40 feet. There is more timber on this Land than can be sawed in 50 years; the Mill is one and a half mile from the Cape Fear river, and it is an object for the man of enterprise, it will bring this year the interest for \$7500, and I expect it will bring more the next year. There is plenty of land round it that can be got if wanted.

Several Wagon, 2 pair of timber wheels, Log Chains, Horse Gears, &c.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale. MICHAEL MCGARY. December 24. 68-2w

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweats; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; relieves a raw, sore throat; corrects asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate constiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. These painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale at the Lafayette Hotel and Store of Messrs. Hooper & McLaurin. T. COCHRAN, Agent.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from Col. John Black, [late Sheriff of Cumberland County,] a gentleman well known.

TO THE PUBLIC. This may certify, that I have had two very severe attacks of Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with severe cough. When first attacked, I procured the best Medical advice, and took many remedies, but all to no purpose. I was then advised to try Hadlock's Vegetable Medicine for Diseases of the Lungs, &c. I procured the Medicine and used as directed, and found immediate relief from its use. When the second attack commenced, I again resorted to the same Medicine and was at once relieved. It is my opinion, from the effects of its use on myself, the majority of those cases that terminate in Consumption, may be cured by a timely use of this valuable remedy. I can with great confidence recommend it to all that may be afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c. Let them give it a reasonable trial, and they will not be disappointed in the result, more than has been their humble servant.

JOHN BLACK. Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1835. 68-2w

Pianos at Cost and Charges. THE Subscriber will sell at cost and charges, if applied for within ten days, two handsome new PIANOS, made by Dubois & Bacon, New York. If not sold within ten days, they will be re-shipped to the owner.

E. J. HALE. December 24, 1835.

\$25 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complexioned, about 5 feet 6 inches high, front teeth are very white

PRIVATE FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of the LOCHIEL SCHOOL, situated about a mile west of Hillsborough, will be resumed on the second Monday of January. As the number of Pupils is limited, an early application is desirable. Terms for Board and Tuition, including a supply of Books and Stationery, are \$75 per Session of five months. Music and Painting, taught in the house, by experienced Instructors, form an extra charge.

W. E. ANDERSON. Hillsborough, Dec 5, 1835. 66-5w.

Pocket Book Lost.

ON the 10th inst., at the Court House, during the 10th Session of the County Court, a pocket book, containing sundry papers, of no use to any person but the owner, was lost. The owner, a Subscriber, one for about \$50, the other for about \$20. A reasonable reward will be paid for the recovery of the Book and contents.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec 10, 1835. 66-3w.

Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that SIXTY MILES of this Road are completed and ready for the Transportation of Passengers and Produce. A train of Cars will leave Portsmouth daily, (commencing this Day, Tuesday the 1st December, at 9 o'clock, A. M.) and arrive at Margaretville, (the present terminus of the road,) at dinner time; passengers will be conveyed in four horse.

Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C.

Returning, the Coaches will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Dispatch. The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only \$5, and the whole distance (84 miles), travelled in ONE DAY. Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia the same day.

December 1, 1835. 66-3w.

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina. THE Convention, which met in the City of Raleigh, on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having by an Ordinance, directed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him open to the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasury, and that in case a majority of the votes given, should be in favor of the ratification of the said amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor, and the said amendments having all been so submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result ascertained according to the said Ordinance.

Now therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, which said Amendments so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the third day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the said State, the sixth day of the month.

DAVID L. SWAIN. W. T. COLEMAN, Private Secretary.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. THE Subscriber has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and occupies a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

October 14, 1834. MICHAEL MCGARY. 67.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Partnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr. John McRae, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER, HUGH McLAURIN. Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 66-1f.

Just Received on Consignment,

70 No. 3, MACKEREL, (new caught,) 6,000 Spanish CIGARS, 20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL, Foot Haymount. September 21, 1835. 66-1f.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER OF PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, he can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON. February 20, 1835. 25-1f.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

January 12, 1835. NEILL JOHNSON. 19-1f.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES.

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets, 100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON. Foot of Hay Mount. Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-4f.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope.

A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

Also, a first rate article of Champagne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA. N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given. Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. C. L. December 1, 1835. 65-1f.

DAVID SHAW, Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz: Bunch Raisins, Coffee & brown Sugar, Scotch Herring, Jamson's water Crackers, Cheese and Scotch Bannocks, Macaroni and Noodles, Spanish Cigars, Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted.

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand. This wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 20 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov 19, 1835. 63-4w.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON. Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-1f.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEE & COOK. Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-1f.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOK'S, the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE. N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-1f.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his wife named ESTHER. The former is about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complexion, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ran away. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincy. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or \$20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE. Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54-1f.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835. James H. Jarman and others, Petition for Partition.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Elizabeth Taylor, Windal Taylor, James Taylor, Catharine Davis, James T. Davis, Nimrod W. Leary, Catherine Leary, Barney Ivey and Elsey Ivey, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for three months successively, that the said Defendants may appear at the next Term of our Court to be held on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

(True copy from the Minutes.) Test, JERE. PEARSALL, C. C. S. C. Cost of adv. \$3. 61-3m.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-1f.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received, and are now opening, our Fall and Winter supply, which comprises a Large and Extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Fur and wool Hats, cotton and wool Cards, Shoes and Boots, fur and sealskin Caps, writing, letter and wrapping Paper, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, PATENT MEDICINES.

—ALSO— 12 lbs. Porto Rico SUGAR, 120 bags prime Rio COFFEE, 100 kegs Nails, 60 boxes Tin Plate, 20 bundles Wire, 10 gr. crabs Wine.

Which we offer at wholesale for a small advance for Cash or Country Produce, or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR. November 18, 1835. 63-6w.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron, 100 sacks Liverpool Salt, 5 lbs. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, 10 bags Rio Coffee, 10 lbs. Lagura do, 5 do. St. Domingo do, 5 do. Pepper, 2 do. Pimento, 15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Tea, 2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouse connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-4f.

On Consignment.

A highly finished Newark built close CAR RIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT. Nov. 16, 1835. 63-4f.

To Rent,

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, on Gillespie street.

C. P. MALLETT. Fayetteville, Nov. 12. 62-1f.

Commission Bu-

siness will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN. Notice.

THE Subscriber having in view to remove to the western country, offers for sale the

PLANTATION AND LAND

on which he now lives, containing 1242 acres, including a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and other necessary buildings, a FOLL BRIDGE, a SAW and GRIST MILLS. The land is generally adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Peas and Potatoes. The situation is eligible and healthy, well calculated for a place of Entertainment, as it is immediately on the road from Fayetteville to Rockingham. Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no one will purchase without first viewing the premises.

JOHN P. GRAHAM. Graham's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 1, 1835. 63-4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, & Java COFFEE, 1000 do. hamsa ditto, 500 do. skirting do, 3 tons Castings, 30 coils Cotton Bagging, 30 coils Bale Rope, 50 boxes Window Glass, 200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo, 500 lbs. Madder, (ombré), 1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel, 15 cases Shoes and Hats.

A small assortment Cutlery, Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvas, No. 1 & 2, 3, Twisted Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

October 19, 1835. JONES FULLER. LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, or sale.

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cementing, for sale by

J. E. PATTERSON. Fayetteville, October 24. 60-1f.

Female Classical School.

THE new Session of the Female Classical School opened on the 19th ult., on the principles of self government, and of rotation in Directresship. In these principles the Young Ladies will be instructed by weekly Lectures from the President of the Board. The undivided attention of Mr. Tappan has been secured, and the Trustees confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public to the full extent of the number of Pupils contemplated in the arrangement.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD. October 20. 59-4f.

\$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any Jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER. Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-1f.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab, Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres, Superior Vestings, Rose and point Blankets, Dress Hdkfs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,

Silks, Satins and Florences, 400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, 2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory, 10 bales Cotton Osnaburghs, from the same manufactory,

Merino and other superior Calicoes, French and English Merinos, 6 1/2 and 4 1/2 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. October 26, 1835. 60-1f.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany Framed Looking Glasses, Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS, A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattresses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads, all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

De cember 30. 63-1f.

I want to purchase

ALONG between the 1st and 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000

LBS. GOOD FEATHERS, 10,000 do. Bees Wax, 50,000 do. White Cotton Tags.

—ALSO— Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE. Below the U. S. Bank. Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51-1f.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BLS. fine and superfine Flour, 30 bbls. No. 2 Heading, 3000 lbs. prime Lard, 2000 lbs. Lard, 1000 bushels Corn, 200 do. Oats, 30 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles, 30 lbs. bright Molasses, 50 casks Lime.

No. 1 Mackerel, For sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK. July 7, 1835. 41-1f.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina. THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and always in readiness. All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

October 1, 1835. THOMAS COCHRAN. 57-1f.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Crockery Ware, a good assortment, HATS AND SHOES, Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON. Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56-1f.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand, Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as CHEAP as they can be procured any where.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with dispatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN. Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE. May 9. 36-1f.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL, HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:— Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,

Low priced ditto ditto ditto, Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality, Superior 6 1/2 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article),

Super black Cashmerettes and Erminettes, Grape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochelles, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c. Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,

A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior, viz:— FRENCH BOMBAINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported), Black Chally, Black Grappe Veils for mourning, Super printed Challies, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,

Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Gingham, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Caps and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worked Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black lace Handkerchiefs.

An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.) Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,

Black and white English Silk ditto, RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment of India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, 8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,

A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics, Plain and figured Swiss, Jacket and Book Muslins,

HOSE of all kinds. 350 pieces new style Prints, 1 bale Osnaburghs and Bewlapps, Russia Sheetings, Downall and Ticklenburgs, Russia and Bird's eye Drapings and Table ditto, Mexican Mixtures, Twisted Stormants, Rouen

Cassimeres, Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities, Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburghs, Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills, Blue printed cloth Table Covers.